

L. RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SEVENTH WORLD CONGRESS OF  
THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, AUGUST 20, 1935.

I. The Preparation of War For a New Repartition  
of the World.

The world economic crisis and the shattering of capitalist stabilization have given rise to the extreme instability of all international relations. The intensified struggle on the world market, which has shrunk extremely as a result of the economic crisis, has passed into fierce economic war. A new repartition of the world had actually already begun.

Japanese imperialism, waging war in the Far East, has already made a start towards a new repartition of the world. The military occupation of Manchuria and North China signifies the virtual annulment of the Washington Treaties, which regulated the division of the spheres of influence among the imperialist Powers in China and their mutual relations in the Pacific. Japan's predatory expedition is already leading to the weakening of the influence of British and American imperialism in China, is menacing the position of Great Britain and the U.S.A. in the Pacific and is a preparation for a counter-revolutionary war against the Soviet Union.

All that is left of the Versailles Treaty is state frontiers and the distribution of mandates for colonies. The liquidation of the Versailles Treaty took place as a result of the stoppage of reparation payments, the reestablishment of universal conscription by the Hitler Government, and also the conclusion of a naval agreement between Britain and Germany.

Being the chief instigators of war, the German Fascists, who strive for the hegemony of German imperialism in Europe, raise the question of changing the boundaries of Europe at the expense of their neighbours by means of war. The adventurist plans of the German Fascists are very far-reaching and count on a war of revenge against France, dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, annexation of Austria, destruction of the independence of the Baltic States, which they are striving to convert into a base for attack on the Soviet Union, and the wresting of the Soviet Ukraine from the U.S.S.R. They are demanding colonies and are endeavouring to arouse moods in favour of a world war for a new repartition of the world. All these intrigues of the reckless inciters of war help to intensify the contradictions between the capitalist States and create disturbances throughout Europe.

German imperialism has found an ally in Europe-Fascist Poland, which is also striving to extend its territory at the expense of Czechoslovakia, the Baltic countries, and the Soviet Union.

The dominant circles of the British bourgeoisie support the German armaments in order to weaken the hegemony of France on the European continent, to turn the spear-head of German armaments from the west to the east and to direct Germany's aggressiveness against the

Soviet Union. By this policy Great Britain is striving to set up a counterbalance to the United States on a world-wide scale and, simultaneously, to strengthen the anti-Soviet tendencies not only of Germany but also of Japan and Poland. This policy of British imperialism is one of the factors accelerating the outbreak of a world imperialist war.

Italian imperialism is directly proceeding to seizure of Abyssinia, thus creating new tension in the relations between the great imperialist Powers.

The main contradiction in the camp of the imperialists is the Anglo-American antagonism which exerts its influence on all the contradictions in world politics. In South America, where the hostile interests of Great Britain and the United States clash most sharply, this antagonism led to wars between the respective South American vassals of these Powers (between Bolivia and Paraguay, Colombia and Peru), and threatens further armed conflicts in South and Central America (Colombia and Venezuela).

At a time when particularly the Fascist States -- Germany, Poland, Hungary, Italy -- are openly striving for a new repartition of the world and change in the frontiers of Europe, there is a tendency among a number of other countries to maintain the status quo. At the present time this tendency is represented on a world scale by the United States; in Europe, primarily by France; the efforts of these two leading imperialist Powers to maintain the status quo are supported by several smaller countries (the Little and Balkan Ententes, some of the Baltic States), whose independence is threatened by a new imperialist war.

The victory of German National-Socialism, the most reactionary, the most aggressive form of Fascism, and its war provocations, have spurred on the war-parties, which represent the most reactionary and chauvinist elements of the bourgeoisie, in all countries to fight more vigorously for power and to intensify the Fascization of the state apparatus.

The frantic arming of Fascist Germany, especially the restoration of military conscription and the enormous increase of the navy and air-fleet in Germany, have given rise to a new, intensified race for armaments throughout the capitalist world. Despite the world economic crisis, the war-industry flourishes more than ever before. The countries which have gone farthest in preparing for war (Germany, Japan, Italy, Poland) have already placed their national economy on a war footing. Alongside the regular armies, special Fascist detachments are trained to safeguard the rear and to do gendarmerie service at the front. Pre-conscription training is widespread in all capitalist countries, and even includes juveniles. Education and propaganda in the spirit

of chauvinism and racial domagogy are encouraged in every way, their cost being defrayed by the Government.

Although the acuteness of the imperialist contradictions renders the formation of an anti-Soviet bloc difficult at the present moment, the Fascist Governments and War-parties in the capitalist countries endeavour to solve these contradictions at the expense of the fatherland of all the toilers, at the expense of the Soviet Union. The danger of the outbreak of a new imperialist war daily threatens humanity.

## II. The Role of the Soviet Union in the Struggle for peace

On the basis of the rapid rise of Socialist industry and agriculture, on the basis of the liquidation of the last capitalist class -- the Kulaks, on the basis of the final victory of Socialism over capitalism and the strengthening of the defensive power of the country resulting therefrom, the mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries have entered a new phase.

The basic contradiction, that between the Socialist and the capitalist world, has become still more acute. But due to its growing might the Soviet Union has been able to avert the attack that was already prepared by the imperialist Powers and their vassals, and to unfold its consistent policy of peace directed against all instigators of war. This has made the Soviet Union the center of attraction not only for class-conscious workers, but for all the toiling people in the capitalist and colonial countries who strive for peace. Moreover, the peace policy of the U.S.S.R. has not only upset the plans of the imperialists to isolate the Soviet Union, but has laid the basis for its co-operation in the cause of the preservation of peace with the small States for whom war, by placing their independence in jeopardy, represents a special danger, as well as with those governments which at the present moment are interested in the preservation of peace.

The peace policy of the U.S.S.R., putting forward proletarian internationalism as against national and racial dissension, is not only directed towards defence of the Soviet country, towards ensuring the safety of Socialist construction; it also protects the lives of the workers, of all countries, the lives of all the oppressed and exploited; it means the defence of the national independence of small nations; it served the vital interests of humanity, it defends culture from the barbarities of war.

At a time when a new war between the imperialist States is approaching ever more closely, the might of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army of the U.S.S.R. is constantly gaining in importance in the struggle for peace. Under the circumstances of a frantic increase

in armaments by the imperialist countries, especially on the part of Germany, Japan, and Poland, all those who are striving to preserve peace are vitally interested in strengthening and actively supporting the Red Army.

### III. The Tasks of the Communist International in the Struggle for Peace and against Imperialist War

On the basis of the teachings of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin on war, the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International concretely formulated the tasks of the Communist Parties and the revolutionary proletariat in the struggle against imperialist war. Guided by these principles, the Communist Parties of Japan and China, both directly affected by war, have waged and are waging a Bolshevik struggle against imperialist war and for defence of the Chinese people. The Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, confirming the decisions of the Sixth Congress on the struggle against imperialist war, sets the following main tasks before the Communist Parties, revolutionary workers, toilers, Peasants, and oppressed peoples of the whole world:

1. The struggle for peace and for the defence of the U.S.S.R. In face of the war provocations of the German Fascists and Japanese militarists, and the speeding up of armaments by the war-parties in the capitalist countries, in face of the immediate danger of a counter-revolutionary war breaking out against the Soviet Union, the central slogan of the Communist Parties must be; struggle for peace.

2. The united people's front in the struggle for peace and against the instigators of war. The struggle for peace opens up before the Communist Parties the greatest opportunities for creating the broadest united front. All those interested in the preservation of peace should be drawn into this united front. The concentration of forces against the chief instigators of war at any given moment (at the present time - against Fascist Germany, and against Poland and Japan which are in league with it) constitutes a most important tactical task of the Communist Parties. It is of especially great importance for the Communist Party of Germany to expose the national demagogic of Hitler Fascism, which screens itself behind phrases about the unification of the German people but in fact leads to the insolation of the German people and to a new war catastrophe. The indispensable condition and prerequisite for the unification of the German people lies in the overthrow of Hitler Fascism. The establishment of a united front with Social-Democratic and reformist organizations (party, trade union, co-operative, sport, and cultural and educational organizations) and with the bulk of their members, as well as with mass national-liberation, religious-democratic, and

pacifist organizations and their adherents, is of decisive importance for the struggle against war and its Fascist instigators in all countries.

The formation of a united front with Social-Democratic and reformist organizations for the struggle for peace necessitates a determined ideological struggle against reactionary elements within the Social-Democratic Parties which, in face of the immediate danger of war, proceed to collaborate even more closely with the bourgeoisie for the defense of the bourgeois fatherland, and by their campaigns of slander against the Soviet Union directly aid the preparations for an anti-Soviet war. It necessitates close collaboration with those forces in the Social-Democratic Parties, reformist trade unions, and other mass labour organizations whose position is approaching ever closer to that of revolutionary struggle against imperialist war.

The drawing of pacifist organizations and their adherents into the united front of struggle for peace acquires great importance in mobilizing the petty bourgeois masses, progressive intellectuals, women, and youth against war. While constantly subjecting the erroneous views of sincere pacifists to constructive criticism, and vigorously combating those pacifists who by their policy screen the preparations of the German Fascists for imperialist war (the leadership of the Labour Party in Great Britain, &c.). The Communists must invite the collaboration of all pacifist organizations that are prepared to go with them even if only part of the way towards a genuine struggle against imperialist wars.

The Communists must support the Amsterdam-Pleyel anti-war and anti-Fascist movement by active collaboration with it and help to extend it.

3. The combination of the struggle against imperialist war with the struggle against Fascism. The anti-war struggle of the masses striving to preserve peace must be very closely combined with the struggle against Fascism and the Fascist movement. It is necessary to conduct not only general propaganda for peace, but primarily propaganda directed against the chief instigators of war, against the Fascist and other imperialist war-parties, and against concrete measures of preparation for imperialist war.

4. The struggle against militarism and armaments. The Communist Parties of all capitalist countries must fight: against military expenditures (war budgets), for the recall of military forces from the colonies and mandated territories, against militarization measures taken by capitalist governments, especially the militarization of the youth, women, and the unemployed, against emergency

decrees restricting bourgeois-democratic liberties with the aim of preparing for war; against restricting the rights of workers employed in war-industry plants; against subsidizing the war industry and against trading in or transporting arms. The struggle against war preparation measures can be conducted only in closest connection with the defense of the economic interest and political rights of the workers, office employees, toiling peasants, and urban petty bourgeoisie.

5. The struggle against chauvinism. In the struggle against chauvinism the task of the Communists consists in educating the workers and the whole of the toiling population in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, which can be accomplished only in the struggle against the exploiters and oppressors, for the vital class interests of the proletariat, as well as in the struggle against the bascial chauvinism of the National-Socialists Parties and all other Fascist parties. At the same time the Communists must show that the working-class carries on a consistent struggle in defense of the national freedom and independence of all the people against any oppression or exploitation, because only the Communist policy defends to the very end the national freedom and independence of the people of its country.

6. The national liberation struggle and the support of wars of national liberation. If any weak State is attacked by one or more big imperialist Powers which want to destroy its national independence and national unity or to dismember it, as in the historic instance of the partition of Poland, a war conducted by the national bourgeoisie of such a country to repel this attack may assume the character of a war of liberation, in which the working class and the Communists of that country cannot abstain from intervening. It is the task of the Communists of such a country, while carrying on an irreconcileable struggle to safeguard the economic and political positions of the workers, toiling peasants, and national minorities, to be, at the same time, in the front ranks of the fighters for national independence and to wage the war of liberation to a finish, without allowing 'their' bourgeoisie to strike a bargain with the attacking powers at the expense of the interests of their country.

It is the duty of the Communists actively to support the national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries, especially the Red Army of the Chinese Soviets in their struggle against the Japanese and other imperialists and the Kuomintang. The Communist Party of China must exert every effort to extend the front of the struggle for national liberation and to draw into it all the national forces that are ready to repulse the robber campaign of the Japanese and other imperialists.

out to bring about an international revolution and to  
out-victor over the capitalist system.

**IV. FROM THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE TO THE STRUGGLE FOR REVOLUTION**

The Seventh World Congress of the Communist International most  
determinedly repudiates the slanderous contention that Communists  
desire war, expecting it to bring revolution. The leading role of  
the Communist Parties of all countries in the struggle for the preser-  
vation of peace, for the triumph of the peace policy of the Soviet  
Union, proves that the Communists are striving with all their might  
to obstruct the preparations for and the uniting of a new war, strive  
to dissuade the working-class from uniting to conduct war.

The Communists, while fighting also against the illusion that  
war can be eliminated while the capitalist system still exists, exert  
and will exert every effort to prevent war. Should a new imperialist  
world war break out, despite all efforts of the working-class to prevent  
it, the Communists will strive to lead the opponents of war, organized  
in the struggle for peace, to the struggle for the transformation of  
the imperialist war into civil war against the Fascist instigators of  
war against the bourgeoisie, for the overthrow of capitalism.

The Congress at the same time warns Communists and revolutionary  
workers against anarcho-syndicalist methods of struggle against war,  
which take the form of refusing to appear for military service, the  
form of a so-called boycott of mobilization, of committing sabotage  
in war plants, &c. The Congress considers that such methods of  
struggle only do harm to the proletariat. The Russian Bolsheviks who,  
during the world war, fought energetically against war and were for the  
defeat of the Russian Government, rejected, however, such methods; these  
methods merely make it easier for the bourgeoisie to take repressive  
measures against Communists and revolutionary workers, and prevent the  
latter from winning over the toiling masses, especially the soldier  
masses, to the side of the mass struggle against imperialist war and  
for its transformation into civil war against the bourgeoisie.

The Seventh Congress of the Communist International, in outlining  
the tasks of the Communist Parties and of the entire working-class in  
the event of war, bases itself upon the thesis advanced by Lenin and  
Rosa Luxemburg and adopted by the Stuttgart Congress of the Pre-war  
Second International.

'If nevertheless war breaks out, it is their duty to work for  
its speedy termination and to strive with all their might to utilize  
the economic and political crisis produced by the war to rouse  
the political consciousness of the masses of the people and thereby  
hasten the downfall of capitalist class rule.'

At the present historical juncture, when on one-sixth part of the globe the Soviet Union defends Socialism and peace for all humanity, the most vital interests of the workers and toilers of all countries demand that in pursuing the policy of the working-class, in waging the struggle for peace, the struggle against imperialist war before and after the outbreak of hostilities, the defence of the Soviet Union must be considered paramount.

If the commencement of a counter-revolutionary war forces the Soviet Union to set the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in motion for the defence of Socialism, the Communists will call upon all toilers to work, with all means at their disposal and at any price, for the victory of the Red Army over the armies of the imperialists.

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May 1932

帝國主義者による世界の軍事擴張  
準備に關するヨーロッパの任務

同志エルコリの演説に基き、  
一九三五年八月廿日等々開催  
シテルン大會にて採擇された  
決議

一、新世界再分割の準備  
世界的經濟恐慌と資本主義的安定の  
崩壊は、全國際關係の極度の不安定をもたら  
した。極度に陥落化した世界市場に於ける  
尖銳化した競爭は、激烈な經濟戰争へと  
移行した。新世界再分割は事實上既に  
始まっている。

極東に於て戰争を行ひつた日本帝  
國主義は、既に新世界再分割のいどぐち  
をつけた。滿洲及び北支那の軍事的佔領  
は、中國に於ける帝國主義的列強國間  
の勢力範囲の分割及び太平洋に於ける新  
の關係を調整せしワシントン條約の事  
實上、無視を意味するものである。日本の  
強盜的進軍は、現在既に中國に於ける  
英米帝國主義の勢力を弱め、太平洋上

1532 Oct 15  
著の米利國の確立は、成る程、その準備と  
者との關係は、この條約から發してゐるが、國境  
と權威地に對する了義化。割當の關係である。  
ビツトラ政府による賠償金支拂。中此  
軍條約の継続結果、結果、ウルサク軍條約  
の廢止が實現された。廢止は、隣國を鐵性  
化したが、トドケ帝國主義的制御を企圖  
は、廢止の主事は了義の火の運びである。  
12. 著のトドケ帝國主義的制御を企圖  
は、鐵性の主事は了義の火の運びである。  
11. 著のトドケ帝國主義的制御を企圖  
は、鐵性の主事は了義の火の運びである。  
10. これより戰争は終了した。國境變更  
は、鐵性の主事は了義の火の運びである。  
9. 鐵性の主事は了義の火の運びである。  
8. 鐵性の主事は了義の火の運びである。  
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3. 鐵性の主事は了義の火の運びである。  
2. 鐵性の主事は了義の火の運びである。  
1. 鐵性の主事は了義の火の運びである。  
No 2  
世界戰爭を想起せんとする者達は、火を  
了。假釋等は新舊世界角力割制を目指す  
王トヨウリヤの剝奪等も目論んでお  
?諸國の独立、抹殺、!聯邦よりのソウ  
對ソ攻撃の足場は世人によるハルク  
コスロウキバヨ分割、オーストリアの併合、  
ソリ、アラスの對抗は武力的復讐、チラ  
の冒險者的研究計畫は極めて遠く進む  
れこれより戰争は終了した。ヨーロッパの國境變更  
は、鐵性の主事は了義の火の運びである。  
10. トドケ帝國主義的制御を企圖  
は、鐵性の主事は了義の火の運びである。  
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1. トドケ帝國主義的制御を企圖  
は、鐵性の主事は了義の火の運びである。  
No 2  
民地を奪取してゐる。構成的の戰爭首

Dec 1532

唱者の二本指の手で、少くは日本、多くは  
諸國の間の不協和を強化を助成し、余り口  
の不和を強化してゐる。

トドケ帝國主義体、ヨーロッパは於テ同  
體者として、トドケと同様に、个々のスローガ  
ンや、沿ハルキック諸國及び、聯邦を儀  
性にして自己の領土を擴張せんと企圖  
しつつある木トランドフアスムを見出した。  
英國アーチボラッジの指導層は、ヨーロ  
ッパ大陸に於テはフランスの支配權を弱め、  
トドケ軍事力の初先を西部から東部へ  
反轉せしめ、トドケの侵略行為をソ聯邦  
に向せんとするためには、トドケの軍備を更  
強化した。英國は、この政策によって米國に  
對する均衡を世界的規模に創出し、同  
時にトドケがほゞ日本及び木トランド  
の反ソ傾向を強化せんと努めてゐる。  
英國帝國主義の政策は、帝國主義  
世界戦争の勃發を促進せしめる要因  
の一である。

No 3 トドケ帝國主義は直轄アーチボラッジの  
略奪に多く、それによつて帝國主義諸國  
間の關係、新大陸の擴張能を強化せし  
めた。

1532  
1. 帝國主義者陣営の基本的矛盾は  
英米両國間の矛盾である。それは世界政  
治の一切の矛盾は英米両國の相敵視し合ふ利害  
の矛盾である。最も尖銳的に衝突した  
は強國の勢力低下。諸國間の戦争を惹起し、  
木リビリ対抗。ラバウイ。コロビリ対抗へ  
更に中南米は於ける将来の軍事的衝突へ  
コロビリ対ウエネブエラの危険を藏し  
る。この點は英米両國の相敵視し合ふ利害  
が最も尖銳的に衝突した。南米に於て両  
強國の勢力低下。諸國間の戦争を惹起し、  
木リビリ対抗。ラバウイ。コロビリ対抗へ  
更に中南米は於ける将来の軍事的衝突へ  
新世界再分配がヨーロッパの國境  
變更を特徴アリスト諸國家即ちド  
企圖する所、他。多數諸國は現状と  
現在の傾向は世界的規模に於ては先づアラン  
國にぶりコロッパに於ては先づアラン  
にとて現状は既れせり。の指導的兩  
帝國主義國の現状維持に對する漫遊  
は新帝國主義者戦争に独立を尊ぶ  
ヨーロッパ小國聯合、ハルカニ  
会、一部の治ハルカニ諸國(が)支  
最も反動的である。アシズムの最も  
以此てゐる。

Oct Dec 15-32

1/05

侵略的傾向アーティストの軍事化が發展するにつれて國に於く最も反動的且つ排外的なナショナリズムを代表する軍閥政黨をして政權獲得の競争を強化せしめ、國家機關のナショナリズム化を強化せしめた。刺戟となつた。

役務制の復活及びドイツ海軍軍の擴大を強化し、全資本主義世界に一層の激化し、軍備競争を叫び起した。世界的經濟恐慌はもがきはらず、軍需産業は實質無からたる程度をもめてゐた。戦備準備の急激化も前進した諸國（ドイツ、日本、イタリヤ、オランダ）に於ては、國民經濟は既に戰時態勢に置かれてゐた。正規軍と相並んで、銃後、取締と戦線に於ける憲兵の役目を果すため特別のフアンス部隊が準備された。すべて資本主義諸國に於ては、少年に對して入徴兵前の軍事訓練が擴大されてゐる。排外的、人種的テクスを主旨とし、教育と宣傳は國家の費用で行われ、且つ極力鮮明化されてゐる。

以下所略  
帝國主義的矛盾の尖銳化

1332  
July 13  
二、和平のための開拓者に対する聯邦

が反対の経験をもつてゐると  
は言へ、尚ほ資本主義諸國のアーヴィス政  
府や軍閥政党は、全労働者者ヨリ銀團の儀  
性を有する。即ちソ聯邦。犠牲性に於て、二の矛  
盾を解決せんとしてゐる。新帝國主義戦  
争勃発の危険は日と人類を脅かすばかり  
しつつある。

社會主義工業と農業との急速な  
社會主義工農本業と農業との急速な  
階級の擴張、資本主義に對する社會  
主義の最後的勝利並にこれによつて生ず  
る國家の防衛能力強化に基づくソ聯邦  
資本主義諸國との相互關係は新段階  
に入つた。

社會主義世界と資本主義世界間の  
基本的矛盾はより一層激化した。しかし  
聯邦は、その増大せる國力に依り、帝國  
主義、諸國及ひとの勢力下にゐる諸國  
へての戦争又はけつて役役に反対して徹底的  
な和平政策を伸展し得た狀態に入つた。  
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準備され攻撃も未然に防止し、且つす  
和平政策と伸展し得た狀態に入つた。

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かくしてソ聯邦は、階級的に目ざめた労働者のかなうす、資本主義國家及び植民地國家に於ける平和を希望する全世界労働人民の宣心と信つた。これを除し、ソ聯邦の平和政策は、ソ聯邦の孤立化を企圖した帝國主義者の計画を破壊したばかりか、極く、反戦争的独立を希望から直接に危険なものと見る小國、及び目下の所平和維持に關心を有してゐる諸國との平和維持の事業にかける協調、たゞにも基礎を置いたのである。

アーロンクリヤ國際主義を以て民族的人種的不和に反対してゐるソ聯邦の平和政策は、ソヴェート國家の擁護及び社會主義建設の保障の事を目ざすものではあるが、それは全世界の労働者の生命、全被壓迫者、被掠取者の生命を保護し、小國の民族的独立の擁護を意味し、人類の死活に關する利益に奉仕し、武力的野蛮や了文化を擁護するものである。

帝國主義諸國家間の新戦争が益々間近に迫りしつつある時、ソ聯邦労農赤軍の威力は、平和のための闘争に益々増大する役割を獲得してゐる。帝

11/08 は「平和のための闘争」だらば、ハハ。

（一）平和のための闘争、ソ連邦擁護の闘争  
迫人民に對し次の如き主要任務を提起するものである。  
確認し全世界の共産黨、革命労働者、勤労者、農民反公被反  
は行つておらず又現在も行ひつゝある。于此に第七回世界大會は帝國主義戦争反對闘争に於ての第六回大會の決定を  
の反対は帝國主義戦争反對闘争も本リソウルの  
觸機し在日本反公中國の共産黨は中國人民擁護  
作成した。これ等諸原則は准據、直接戦争に  
ひ革命的。アレタリアトの任務を具體的に  
コシテルニ第七回全世界大會は戦争に就するマル  
對闘争を終り了コシテルニの任務  
三、平和のための闘争、帝國主義戦争反  
り積化とより積極的の支持に一切實可<sup>レ</sup>者は可<sup>レ</sup>て赤軍  
ア、平和の維持を一切實可<sup>レ</sup>者は可<sup>レ</sup>て赤軍  
し<sup>レ</sup>ね。

15/3/2  
Auf Lac

16.9

(二) 平和のための開戦及び戦争火つけ役に及ぶ  
する開戦に於ける統一人民戦線  
平和のための開戦は共産黨に對して、廣汎なる  
統一戦線樹立のため最大の可能性を開いてお  
る。この統一戦線の戦列には、平和維持に関心を  
寄せりすべの人々が誇引されなければならぬ。い  
きの時代によつて主要なる戦争火つけ役に對  
して（現在ではアラジスト・トイツ及びこれに実聯  
するカーランド・日本は對して）力を集中することは  
各國共産黨の最も重要な戦術的任務である。トイツ共産黨に特に重要な意義を持つ  
のは、トイツ人民統一開戦の美辞麗句に蔽は  
れ、而も實際にはトイツ人民を孤立化と新たな戦  
争の破局へと導きつつあるヒットラー・アリニス  
の民族的テロを暴露することである。

トイツ人民統一の必要條件と前提是ヒットラー・  
アリニスの行動である。社會民主主義的、改  
良主義的諸組織（黨、職業組合、協同組合、  
スホーツ、文化啓蒙家等。組織）その組織に參  
加せる大衆、大衆的人民解放組織、宗教的民  
主主義的組織、平和主義者組織、及びその  
支持者達との統一戦線の結成は、戦争、及び  
萬國の戦争火つけ役に対する開戦に於て  
決定的な意義を持つものである。

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sky loc 1332

平和維持團多子のための、社會民主主義的、改良主義的諸組織との統一戰線結成は、社會民主主義戰列内の反動分子に對する決定的存亡問題を直接戦争の危機に直面するや、ブルジョア祖國權護護のためブルジョアジーの益々緊急雪山を提携へと進み、又反ブル使嗾によつて反ソ戰爭準備に直接援助を與へる。又前記統一戰線結成は、社會民主主義的、改良主義的職業組合及び他の大衆的労働組織内の帝國主義戰爭反対の革命團體等の立場に接近しフアある諸勢力と緊密な提携を必要とする。

べきである。共産主義者は積極的協力を以て、アムステルダム・ブライエニ反戦反アリシヨ運動を支持し、その擴大を援助すべきである。

(三) 帝國主義戦争反対闘争と反アリシヨ闘争の結合

平和維持を切詮する大家の反戦闘争は、反アリス・ト闘争及び反アリシヨ運動闘争と緊密に結合すべきである。平和維持のためばかりでなく、又、第一に主要なる戦争火つけ役に反対し、更にアリス・トその他帝國主義的軍閥政黨に反対し、共同宣傳を行ふ必要がある。帝國主義軍事準備に關する具体的施策に反対して

(四) 軍國主義及び軍備に反対する闘争

すべての資本主義國家の共産黨は、(1)軍事的支出(軍事予算)に反対し、(2)植民地國家及び委任統治國家からの兵力の召還のため、(3)資本主義諸政府の行ひつつある軍隊化特に青少年、女性及び失業者の兵力化に反対し、(4)戦争準備を目的としたブルジョア民主主義的自由を制限する非常法律に反対し、(5)軍需工場に於ける労働者の権利制限に反対し、(6)軍需産業への助成金交付に反対し、闘争すべきである。戦争準備に關する施策に反対する闘争は、労働者、勤務員、勤労農農民及び都市ブルジョア階級の経済的利益、政治的権利の擁護との緊密な連絡の下で始め

(五) 排外主義に對する鬪争  
アこれを行ひ得るのである。  
非外主義に對する鬪争に於ける共産主義者は  
任務は、常徳者及び全労動者人民をアロレタリヤ  
の任務は、常徳者及び全労動者人民をアロレタリヤ  
これは國家社會主義の他すべて、ファシズム  
の光悪在排外主義に對する鬪争に於ける同様  
榨取者及び圧迫者に對してアロレタリヤの切実な  
得る。同時に共産主義者は一切の圧迫と搾取から  
民族的自由と全人民の独立を保護するためには  
労働的階級は徹底的闘争を行ふ。ソウである。  
とを表示すべきである。蓋し、共産主義の政治のみ  
が民族的自由と全人民の独立を徹底的に擁護す  
るからである。

(六) 民族解放鬪争と民族解放戦争の支持  
若い、或る弱國が、その民族的獨立と民族的統  
一を破壊し、或はその分割——例へば歴史上ホーラン  
の帝國主義強大國から攻撃を受けた場合、この攻  
撃に反抗する民族アルジヨアジーの戦争は解放  
戦争、性格を帶び得る。而してこの國の階級的  
及び共産主義者はこの戦争に入させざるを得ない  
いから弱國の共産主義者の任務は常徳者、労

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四、不和のための闘争から革命への闘争へ  
（シテル）第七回全世界大會は恰かや共産主義者が戰争が革命をもたらすことを期待して戰争を希望してゐるが、必ずや中傷的確言を漸く、として拒否する。不和のための闘争及び、ソ聯邦の不和族類の勝利のための闘争に満遍の共産黨が指導的に參加してゆることは、共産主義者が全力を擧げて新戦争の準備と開拓を困難からぬるための力に集中してゐることを證明し

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す。恰も戦争を挑戦し得るかの如く錯覚する。ことに對し、共産主義者たる者は、遂に國争し、戦争を以て、新世界帝國主義戦争が、二枚豆子防せんとする禁衛階級のありゆる努力に反して勃發する場合、共産主義者は、帝國主義戦争をし、アーリスト戦争火つけ役及びヨーロッパに反対する資本主義機械のための國内戦争たらしく、アーリスト戦争を向かはせらために努力するであらう。戦争反対者を向かはせらために努力するであらう。同時に大會は、軍務権否、所謂動員木イコット、軍需工場に於けるセボウジエ等の形式立て、無政府サニギカリスト的反戦闘争方略に對して、共産主義者及び革命的禁衛者等に警告を與へるものである。大會は、かかる闘争方略がアーリアトに唯弊害のみをもたらすもしく認め。世界大戰中猛烈に反戦闘争を行ひ、ロシヤ政府の敗北に味的禁衛者に對するアーリジヨーラジーの彈圧、庄司官易否した。即ち之れ等の方略は、共産主義者革命にし、又帝國主義戦争に反対し、帝國主義戦争に萬能大眾、特に兵士を護得する大眾闘争に萬能大眾、特に兵士を護得

せんとすき本店本業の本店の書類の圖書  
を翻訳する事がある。

二二二 テルン等第回大會は戰爭勃發に際する  
る英國不敗堂及び全體的階級の任務を定める  
に當り、トニン及びローラン、センアントが提議し、  
大戰前等トロイナコナントがヒト大會の  
採擇せる次のテキストを引用する所である。

「しかしこれでも尚宣戰が布告されたならば彼等  
はすかやかな戰爭終結を主張し人民大衆の政  
治的自覺を喚起し且つ資本階級の支配顛  
覆を促進せしめるために戰争により生ずる政治  
的經濟的危機を利圖すべからずの財力を傾  
注する義務を持フ。」

地球上六分の一を占むる部分に於てソ聯邦が全  
人類のために社會主義と平和を擁護しつつあるこ  
の歴史的後階に於て、萬國の勞働者及び勤  
勞者等の最も切実なる問題は、階級階級の政治、  
平和のための鬪争、帝國主義の戰争反對鬪争が  
戰爭の勃發前後を通じてソ聯邦擁護の觀念  
に立つて行はれることを要求してゐる。

若し既に開始された反革命鬪争が、ソ聯邦  
をして社會主義擁護のために燃え盡赤軍を前  
進せしめることを餘儀なくせらならば、共產主  
義者は全勤勞大衆に對して、あらゆる手段を

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隊、又、

12、對する赤軍の勝利を機、助すべく、掛

け、又、何なる償て構つても、高國主義者の軍、

(終)

11、又、何なる償て構つても、高國主義者の軍、